

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR  
INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware  
corporation, and FAIRCHILD  
SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation,

Defendants.

C.A. No. 04-1371 JJF

**FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

October 6, 2006

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## **I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **I.1 INTRODUCTION**

Members of the jury, now it is time for me to instruct you about the law that you must follow in deciding this case.

I will start by explaining your duties and the general rules that apply in every civil case.

Then I will explain some rules that you must use in evaluating particular testimony and evidence.

Then I will explain the positions of the parties and the law you will apply in this case.

And last, I will explain the rules that you must follow during your deliberations in the jury room, and the possible verdicts that you may return.

Please listen very carefully to everything I say.

You will have a written copy of these instructions with you in the jury room for your reference during your deliberations.

You will also have a verdict form, which will list the questions that you must decide in this case.

## **I.2 JURORS' DUTIES**

You have two main duties as jurors. The first one is to decide what the facts are from the evidence you saw and heard here in court. Deciding what the facts are is your job, not mine, and nothing that I have said or done during this trial was meant to influence your decision about the facts in any way. Do not guess or speculate, and do not be influenced in any way by any personal feeling of sympathy for, or prejudice against, either side in this case.

Your second duty is to take the law that I give you, apply it to the facts, and decide under the appropriate burden of proof, which party should prevail on any given issue. It is my job to instruct you about the law, and you are bound by the oath that you took at the beginning of the trial to follow the instructions that I give you, even if you personally disagree with them. This includes the instructions that I gave you before and during the trial, and these instructions. All of the instructions are important, and you should consider them together as a whole.

Perform these duties fairly. Do not let any bias, sympathy or prejudice that you may feel toward one side or the other influence your decision in any way.

### **I.3 BURDEN OF PROOF**

This is a civil case in which Power Integrations, Inc. is charging Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, which are collectively referred to as “Fairchild,” with patent infringement. Power Integrations has the burden of proving patent infringement and its claim of damages by what is called a preponderance of the evidence. That means Power Integrations has to produce evidence which, when considered in light of all of the facts, leads you to believe that what Power Integrations claims is more likely true than not. To put it differently, if you were to put Power Integrations’ evidence and Fairchild’s evidence on the opposite sides of a scale, the evidence supporting Power Integrations’ claims would have to make the scales tip somewhat on Power Integrations’ side. If Power Integrations fails to meet its burden for a particular claim, your verdict must be for Fairchild on that claim.

In this case, Power Integrations is also alleging that Fairchild’s infringement was willful. Power Integrations must prove its claims of willful infringement by clear and convincing evidence. Clear and convincing evidence is evidence that produces an abiding conviction that the truth of a fact is highly probable.

Those of you who are familiar with criminal cases will have heard the term “proof beyond a reasonable doubt.” That burden does not apply in a civil case and does not play any part in this case. Therefore, you should not consider it at all in your deliberations.

#### **I.4 EVIDENCE DEFINED**

You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not let rumors, suspicions, or anything else that you may have seen or heard outside of court influence your decision in any way.

The evidence in this case includes only what the witnesses said while they were testifying under oath (including deposition transcript testimony that has been played or read to you), the exhibits that I allowed into evidence, the stipulations that the lawyers agreed to, and the facts that I have judicially noticed.

Nothing else is evidence. The lawyers' statements and arguments are not evidence. Their questions and objections are not evidence. My legal rulings are not evidence. Any of my comments and questions are not evidence.

During the trial I may have not let you hear the answers to some of the questions that the lawyers asked. I also may have ruled that you could not see some of the exhibits that the lawyers wanted you to see. And, sometimes I may have ordered you to disregard things that you saw or heard, or I struck things from the record. You must completely ignore all of these things. Do not speculate about what a witness might have said or what an exhibit might have shown. These things are not evidence, and you are bound by your oath not to let them influence your decision in any way.

Make your decision based only on the evidence, as I have defined it here, and nothing else.

## **I.5 CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE**

You should use your common sense in weighing the evidence. Consider it in light of your everyday experience with people and events, and give it whatever weight you believe it deserves. If your experience tells you that certain evidence reasonably leads to a conclusion, you are free to reach that conclusion.



### **I.5.1 USE OF NOTES**

You may use notes taken during trial to assist your memory. However, you should use caution in consulting your notes. There is always a tendency to attach undue importance to matters that you have written down. Some testimony that is considered unimportant at the time presented, and thus not written down, takes on greater importance later on in the trial in light of all the evidence presented. Therefore, you are instructed that your notes are only a tool to aid your own individual memory and you should not compare notes with other jurors in determining the content of any testimony or in evaluating the importance of any evidence. Your notes are not evidence, and are by no means a complete outline of the proceedings or a list of the highlights of the trial. Above all, your memory should be the greatest asset when it comes time to deliberate and render a decision in this case.

## **I.6 DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

Now, some of you may have heard the terms “direct evidence” and “circumstantial evidence.”

Direct evidence is simply evidence like the testimony of an eyewitness which, if you believe it, directly proves a fact. If a witness testified that he saw it raining outside, and you believe him, that would be direct evidence that it was raining.

Circumstantial evidence is simply a chain of circumstances that indirectly proves a fact. If someone walked into the courtroom wearing a raincoat covered with drops of water and carrying a wet umbrella, that would be circumstantial evidence from which you could conclude that it was raining.

It is your job to decide how much weight to give the direct and circumstantial evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight that you should give to either one, nor does it say that one is any better evidence than the other. You should consider all the evidence, both direct and circumstantial, and give it whatever weight you believe it deserves.

## **I.7 CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

In determining the weight to give to the testimony of a witness, you should ask yourself whether there was evidence tending to prove that the witness testified falsely about some important fact, or, whether there was evidence that at some other time the witness said or did something, or failed to say or do something, that was different from the testimony the witness gave at the trial.

You should remember that a simple mistake by a witness does not necessarily mean that the witness was not telling the truth. People may tend to forget some things or remember other things inaccurately. If a witness has made a misstatement, you must consider whether it was simply an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend upon whether it concerns an important fact or an unimportant detail.

## **I.8 NUMBER OF WITNESSES**

One more point about the witnesses. Sometimes jurors wonder if the number of witnesses who testified makes any difference.

Do not make any decisions based only on the number of witnesses who testified. What is more important is how believable the witnesses were, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves. Concentrate on that, not the numbers.

## **I.9 EXPERT WITNESSES**

When knowledge of technical subject matter may be helpful to the jury, a person who has special training or experience in that technical field - a person is called an expert witness - is permitted to state his or her opinion on those technical matters.

You are not required, however to accept that opinion. As with any other witness, it is up to you to decide how much weight to give the opinion in light of all the evidence in the case.

You should take into account the expert's actual experience in the field, such as whether he has worked in the technology area to which he is testifying. Even though the person rendering the opinion may have been admitted as an expert, you may weigh his level of expertise in determining the reliability of his opinion.

#### **I.10 DEPOSITION TESTIMONY**

During the trial, certain testimony was presented to you by the reading of a deposition transcript or the playing of video tape excerpts from a deposition. This testimony is entitled to the same consideration you would give it had the witnesses personally appeared in court.

#### **I.11 DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITS**

During the course of the trial, you have seen many exhibits. Many of these exhibits were admitted as evidence. You will have these admitted exhibits in the jury room for your deliberations. The remainder of the exhibits (including charts and animations) were offered to help illustrate the testimony of the various witnesses. These illustrative exhibits, called “demonstrative exhibits,” have not been admitted, are not evidence, and should not be considered as evidence. Rather, it is the underlying testimony of the witness that you heard when you saw the demonstrative exhibits that is the evidence in this case.

## **II.THE PARTIES AND THEIR CONTENTIONS**

### **II.1 THE PARTIES**

The plaintiff in this case is Power Integrations, Inc. The defendants are Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation. I will refer to plaintiff as “Power Integrations.” I will refer to defendants as “Fairchild.”



## **II.2 POWER INTEGRATIONS' CONTENTIONS**

Power Integrations contends that Fairchild has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, various claims of Power Integrations' patents. Power Integrations also contends that Fairchild has indirectly infringed its patents. I will explain the elements of both direct and indirect infringement shortly. Specifically, Power Integrations charges that Fairchild has infringed, and continues to infringe, claim 1 of U.S. Patent 6,249,876; claims 1 and 4 of U.S. Patent 6,107,851; claims 9 and 14 of U.S. Patent 6,229,366; and claims 1 and 5 of U.S. Patent 4,811,075. I will refer to these four patents collectively as the "patents-in-suit," or individually by the last three numbers of the patents.

Power Integrations further contends that Fairchild's infringement was willful.

Power Integrations also contends that it is entitled to damages for Fairchild's infringement in the form of lost profits on some Fairchild sales and a reasonable royalty on other Fairchild sales.

### **II.3 FAIRCHILD'S CONTENTIONS**

Fairchild contends that its products do not infringe, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, any of the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit.

If Fairchild is found to infringe, Fairchild contends that Power Integrations is only entitled to a reasonable royalty on those accused products that Power Integrations has proven Fairchild made, used, sold, or offered for sale within the United States or imported into the United States.

If Fairchild is found to infringe, Fairchild contends that such infringement was not willful since Fairchild had a good faith belief that the asserted patents were invalid or not infringed.

## **II.4 SUMMARY OF PATENT ISSUES**

In this case, you must decide the issues according to the instructions I give you. In general these issues are:

1. Whether Power Integrations has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that Fairchild has infringed any of the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit.
2. If you find any of the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit are infringed, whether Power Integrations has proven by clear and convincing evidence that Fairchild's infringement was willful.
3. If you find any of the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit are infringed, the amount of damages that Power Integrations has proven by a preponderance of the evidence is due to it.

### **III.THE PATENT CLAIMS**

#### **III.1 PATENT CLAIMS GENERALLY**

Deciding whether a claim has been directly infringed is a two-step process. First, the meaning of the patent claim is determined as a matter of law. That job is for the Court, and I will tell you shortly what the key terms of the asserted claims mean as a matter of law. In the second step, you must compare each claim as I have interpreted it to each of the accused products to determine whether every element of the claim can be found in that accused product.

Before you can decide whether or not Fairchild has infringed any of Power Integrations' patents, you will have to understand the patent "claims." Patent claims are the numbered paragraphs at the end of a patent. The patent claims involved here are claim 1 of U.S. Patent 6,249,876; claims 1 and 4 of U.S. Patent 6,107,851; claims 9 and 14 of U.S. Patent 6,229,366; and claims 1 and 5 of U.S. Patent 4,811,075.

The claims are "word pictures" intended to define, in words, the boundaries of the invention described and illustrated in the patent. Only the claims of a patent can be infringed. Neither the specification, which is the written description of the invention, nor the drawings of a patent can be infringed.

Claims may be directed to products, such as machines or chemicals, or they may be directed to methods for making or using a product. Claims are typically divided into parts called "elements." For example, a claim that covers the invention of a table may recite the tabletop, four legs and the glue that secures the legs to the tabletop. The tabletop, legs and glue are each a separate element of the claim.

When making your decision regarding infringement, you should not compare Fairchild's products with any specific example set out in the patents-in-suit, or with any product manufactured by Power Integrations. Rather, you must only compare Fairchild's products with the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit.

Each of the claims must be considered individually, and to show infringement of a given patent by a given product, Power Integrations need only establish that one claim of that patent has been infringed by that product.

### **III.2 DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAIMS**

There are two different types of claims in the patents. The first type is called an independent claim. An independent claim does not refer to any other claim of the patent. An independent claim is read separately to determine its scope.

On the other hand, a dependent claim refers to and depends upon at least one other claim in the patent and thus incorporates whatever that other claim says. Accordingly, to determine what a dependent claim covers, you must read both the dependent claim and the claim or claims to which it refers.

For example, Claim 1 of the '876 patent is an independent claim. You know this because it mentions no other claims. Accordingly, the words of each of the independent claims are read by themselves in order to determine what each of the claims covers.

Claim 14 of the '366 patent, on the other hand, is a dependent claim. It refers to independent claim 9. For a Fairchild product to infringe dependent claim 14 of the '366 patent, the Fairchild product must have all the elements of both claim 1 and claim 14. Therefore, if you find that an independent claim is not infringed, you must also find that all claims depending on that claim are not infringed.

### III.3 CONSTRUCTION OF CLAIMS

It is the Court's duty under the law to define what the patent claims mean. I have made my determinations and I will now instruct you on the meaning of the claims.

You must apply the meaning that I give in each patent claim to decide if the claim is infringed. You must ignore any different interpretations given to these terms by the witnesses or the attorneys.

It may be helpful to refer to the copy of the patents-in-suit that you have been given as I discuss the claims at issue here. The claims of the patents are toward the end of each patent.

You are advised that the following definitions for the following terms must be applied:

1. The terms "MOS transistor" means "a metal oxide transistor."
2. The term "substrate" means "the physical material on which a transistor or microcircuit is fabricated."
3. The phrase "a pair of laterally spaced pockets of semiconductor material of a second conductivity type within the substrate" means "two laterally spaced pockets of semiconductor material of the opposite conductivity type from the substrate."
4. The phrase "a surface adjoining layer of material of the first conductivity type on top of an intermediate portion of the extended drain region between the drain contact pocket and the surface adjoining positions" is construed according to its plain meaning, and further construction by the Court is not required.
5. The phrase "said top layer of material" is construed according to its plain meaning when read in the context of the claim, and further construction by the Court is not required.
6. The term "reverse bias voltage" means "a voltage applied across a rectifying junction with a polarity that provides a high-resistance path."

7. The phrase “substrate region thereunder which forms a channel” is construed according to its plain meaning when read in the context of the claim, and further construction by the Court is not required.

8. The term “frequency jittering” means “varying the switching frequency of a switch mode power supply about a target frequency in order to reduce electromagnetic interference.”

9. The term “coupled” means that “two circuits are coupled when they are connected such that voltage, current or control signals pass from one to another.”

10. The term “primary voltage” means a “base or initial voltage” and the term is not defined by reference to the source from which it may be generated.

11. The term “secondary voltage” means “a subsequent or additional voltage.”

12. The term “combining” means “adding together.”

13. The term “supplemental voltage” means “a voltage in addition to the primary voltage.”

14. The term “soft start circuit” is a means-plus-function element. The functions of the various “soft start circuits” are construed in accordance with the plain meaning of the claims setting forth such soft start circuit functions. The corresponding structures related to the “soft start circuit” are shown in Figures 3, 6 and 9 of the '366 patent and described in the specification of the '366 patent at col. 6, 11. 7-17; col. 6, 1. 35-col. 7, 1. 18; col. 11, 11. 40-50 and col. 12, 11. 5-10.

15. The phrase “frequency variation circuit” means “a structure that provides the frequency variation signal.”

16. The phrase “frequency variation signal” means “an internal signal that cyclically varies in magnitude during a fixed period of time and is used to modulate the frequency of the oscillation signal within a predetermined frequency range.”



### **III.4 MEANS-PLUS-FUNCTION CLAIMS**

Claims 9 and 14 of the '366 patent and Claim 4 of the '851 patent has what is known as a “means-plus-function” element – specifically, the “soft start circuit” element. The claim defines this element as a means for performing a specified function. For example, a table could be claimed in a patent as being a tabletop, legs and glue; or an inventor could discuss in the patent the use of glue for attaching legs and then claim a table as being a tabletop, legs and means for attaching the legs to the tabletop. The means-plus-function element would cover glue and any equivalent structure that performed the required function of “attaching the legs to the tabletop.”

I will now explain the three special rules that apply to this type of claim language. First, the accused device must perform the same function as specified in the claim. If not, the claim containing that means-plus-function element is not infringed.

Second, if Fairchild’s accused product does perform the required function, you must identify the structure in Fairchild’s accused product that actually performs this function.

Finally, you must determine whether that accused structure is the same as or equivalent to the structure identified in the patent for performing the required function. If the structure of the accused device is the same as, or equivalent to, the structure in the patent that I have described, then the means-plus-function element is present.

Two structures are equivalent if a person of ordinary skill in the art would consider the differences between them to be insubstantial. One way to determine this is to look at whether or not the accused structure performs the identical function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result. Another way is to consider whether or not people of ordinary skill would have believed that the structure of the accused product and the structure in the patent were interchangeable as of the date the patent issued.

#### **IV.PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

##### **IV.1 PATENT INFRINGEMENT GENERALLY**

A patent owner may enforce its right to stop others from making, using, selling, offering to sell within the United States or importing into the United States the patented invention by filing a lawsuit for patent infringement. Here, Power Integrations, the patent owner, has sued Fairchild, the accused infringer, and has alleged that Fairchild's products infringe one or more claims of Power Integrations' patents in suit.

Patent law provides that any person or business entity which makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, or imports, without patent owner's permission, any product or method legally protected by at least one claim of a patent within the United States before patent expires, infringes the patent.

There are several ways to infringe a patent. One may directly infringe a patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Alternatively, one may indirectly infringe a patent, either (1) by inducing others to infringe a patent, in which case both the inducer and the direct infringer are liable for infringement; or (2) by contributing to the infringement of a patent by another by supplying a component specially designed for the patented invention, in which case both the direct infringer and the contributory infringer would be liable for patent infringement.

#### **IV.2 INFRINGEMENT - OFFER FOR SALE**

I just told you that one of the ways that a patent may be infringed is if a person offers to sell in the United States, without the patent owner's permission, a product, apparatus, or method legally protected by at least one claim of a patent, before the patent expires. That is called the offer for sale.

#### **IV.3 DIRECT INFRINGEMENT – LITERAL INFRINGEMENT**

There are two ways in which a patent claim may be directly infringed. First, a claim may be literally infringed. Second, a claim may be infringed under what is called the “doctrine of equivalents,” which I will address shortly.

For Fairchild’s product to literally infringe any one of Power Integrations’ patent claims, the subject matter of the patent claim must be found in Fairchild’s product or use of its product. In other words, one of Power Integrations’ patent claims is literally infringed if Fairchild’s product or use of its product includes each and every element in that claim. If Fairchild’s product or use of its product omits any single component recited in Power Integrations’ patent claim, Fairchild does not literally infringe that claim. You must determine literal infringement with respect to each patent claim individually.

#### **IV.4 DOCTRINE OF EQUIVALENTS**

If you do not find literal infringement, you may consider infringement under the doctrine of equivalents. I have referred to the “doctrine of equivalents” before. Now it is time to explain this term.

As I have noted, to infringe a patent, every claim element must be present in the accused product. A claim element may be present in an accused product in one of two ways, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. A claim element is literally present if it exists in the accused product just as it is described in the claim, either as I have explained that language to you or, if I did not explain it, as you understand it from the evidence presented during trial.

A claim element is present in an accused product under the doctrine of equivalents if the differences between the claim element and a corresponding aspect of the accused product are insubstantial. One way to determine this is to look at whether or not the accused structure performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve substantially the same result as the element in the claimed invention.

Application of the doctrine of equivalents is on an element-by-element basis, meaning that for Fairchild’s product or use of its product to infringe any one of Power Integrations’ asserted claims under the doctrine of equivalents, the element of a patent claim which is not literally found in a Fairchild product must be present by equivalence. Therefore, the question is whether the accused product contains an equivalent for each element of the claim that is not literally present in the accused product. The question is not whether the accused product or method as a whole is equivalent to the claimed invention as a whole.

It is not a requirement under doctrine of equivalents infringement that those of ordinary skill in the art knew of the equivalent when the patent application was filed or when the patent issued. The question of whether Fairchild’s product and its components are equivalent to what is defined in Power Integrations’ claims is to be determined as of the time of the alleged infringement.

**IV.4.(a) SITUATIONS WHERE RESORT TO DOCTRINE OF EQUIVALENTS IS NOT PERMITTED**

There are two situations wherein resort to the doctrine of equivalents to find infringement is not permitted.

First, resort to the doctrine of equivalents to find infringement is not permitted if you find that Fairchild is merely practicing what was in the prior art prior to the patented invention or that which would have been obvious in light of what was in the prior art. This is because a patent owner should not obtain, under the doctrine of equivalents, coverage which he could not have lawfully obtained from the Patent Office.

Second, you may not find infringement under the doctrine of equivalents if even one limitation of a claim or its equivalent is missing from the accused device. Thus, if you determine that a finding of infringement under the doctrine of equivalents would entirely eliminate a particular claimed element, then you should not find infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

#### **IV.5 INDIRECT INFRINGEMENT – GENERALLY**

In addition to stopping infringement by those who are directly infringing, a patent owner also has the right to stop those who are known as “indirect infringers.” There are two types of indirect infringers. First, there are those who encourage or induce others to infringe a patent; this is known as “inducing infringement.” Second, there are those who contribute to infringement by, for example, supplying them with components used in the patented invention. I will explain to you in a moment the precise requirements for finding someone has induced or contributed to infringement by another person.

In this case, Power Integrations accuses Fairchild of inducing and contributing to the infringement of the patents-in-suit. It is your job to determine whether Power Integrations has proven inducement and/or contributory infringement by a preponderance of the evidence. Keep in mind that there can be no indirect infringement unless someone is directly infringing the patent. Thus, to prove that Fairchild is inducing another person to infringe or contributing to the infringement of another, Power Integrations must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Fairchild or another person is directly infringing a claim of the patent. Such proof may be based on circumstantial evidence you have heard in this case, rather than direct evidence of infringement.

#### **IV.5.1 INDUCING PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Inducement to infringe requires someone purposefully urging or encouraging another to infringe a patent - inducement to infringe cannot occur unintentionally. This is different from direct infringement, which, as I have told you, can occur without any intent to infringe. To be liable for inducement to infringe, the accused inducer must have known of the patent and actively encouraged or instructed another person how to use a product in a manner that you, the jury, find infringes the asserted patent claims. Merely having knowledge of the underlying acts of direct infringement by itself is not enough to prove active inducement. For example, an accused inducer may be liable for inducing infringement if it provided instructions or directions to perform the infringing act through labels, advertising or other materials.

Thus, to prove that Fairchild induced infringement of a patent, Power Integrations must prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following three things:

1. Fairchild actively encouraged or instructed another person how to use a product in a way you, the jury, finds infringes the patent claims;
2. Fairchild knew of the patents-in-suit; and
3. the other person infringed an asserted claim of the patent-in-suit.

All three of these things must be proven by either direct or circumstantial evidence before you may find that Fairchild induced patent infringement.



#### **IV.5.2 CONTRIBUTORY INFRINGEMENT**

A second form of indirect infringement is contributory infringement. Contributory infringement can occur when someone supplies a part that is used to infringe one of the patent claims. The necessary proof to show contributory infringement is focused on the intent of the person supplying the part and the nature of that part. Specifically, to prove contributory infringement by Fairchild, Power Integrations must prove by a preponderance of the evidence the following three things:

1. The part supplied by Fairchild is not simply a common part used for significant non-infringing uses, but rather, the part is especially made or adapted for a use that infringes the claimed invention.
2. Fairchild knew of the patent and sold the accused part knowing that the part was especially made for a use that infringes the invention.
3. Someone then bought the part and actually used it in a way that infringes each limitation of an asserted claim of the patent.

All three of these things must be proven by direct or circumstantial evidence before you may find that Fairchild contributed to the patent infringement.

#### **IV.6 WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT**

If you find on the basis of the evidence and the law as I have explained it that Fairchild's product infringes at least one of Power Integrations' patent claims, you must further decide whether or not Power Integrations has proven by clear and convincing evidence that Fairchild's infringement was willful. Willful infringement is established where Power Integrations has proven two things: first, that Fairchild was aware of Power Integrations' patents; and second, that Fairchild had no reasonable good faith basis for concluding that it did not infringe Power Integrations' patents.

For example, if you find that Power Integrations has proven that Fairchild knew about the patents and did not exercise due care to determine whether or not it was infringing the patents, you may find that Fairchild's infringement was willful.

One factor to consider with respect to Fairchild's good faith and due care in determining the infringement and validity issues is whether Fairchild obtained and followed competent legal advice from an attorney after becoming aware of Power Integrations' patents. A good faith opinion means an opinion based on a reasonable examination of the facts and law relating to the validity and infringement issues, consistent with the standards and practices generally followed by competent lawyers. Moreover, you should consider whether Fairchild actually relied upon and followed its attorney's opinion.

Another factor in determining whether Power Integrations has proven willful infringement is your assessment of whether or not Fairchild copied Power Integrations' inventions or products covered by Power Integrations' patent claims, or whether Fairchild instead tried to "design around" the patent by designing a product that Fairchild believed did not infringe the patent claims. Evidence of copying is evidence of willful infringement; on the other hand, evidence of a good faith effort to "design around" the claims is evidence that the infringement was not willful.

## **V. VALIDITY**

You have heard the patent concept of validity or invalidity. It has not role in this case whatsoever, except to the extent that it may factor into the consideration of whether Fairchild willfully infringed the asserted patents, if you find that the patents were infringed.

## **VI. DAMAGES**

### **VI.1 COMPENSATORY DAMAGES IN GENERAL**

If, after considering all of the evidence and the law as I have stated it, you have determined that there are no patent claims at issue that are infringed, your verdict should be for Fairchild and you need go no further in your deliberations. On the other hand, if you decide that one or more of the patent claims have been infringed by Fairchild, you must then turn to the issue of damages.

The patent laws provide that in the case of infringement of a patent claim, the owner of the patent shall be awarded damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty rate for the use made of the invention by the infringer. Damages are compensation for all losses suffered as a result of the infringement.

It is not relevant to the question of damages whether Fairchild benefitted from, realized profits from, or even lost money as a result of the acts of infringement. It is also not relevant if Fairchild did not foresee that it would cause Power Integrations harm. The only issue is the amount necessary to adequately compensate Power Integrations for infringement by Fairchild. Adequate compensation should return Power Integrations to the position it would have been in had there been no infringement.

**VI.2 BURDEN OF PROOF – REASONABLE CERTAINTY**

Power Integrations has the burden of proving damages by what is called a preponderance of the evidence. As you recall, that means that Power Integrations has to produce evidence that, when considered in the light of all the facts, leads you to believe that what Power Integrations claims is more likely true than not. To put it differently, if you were to put Power Integrations' and Fairchild's evidence concerning damages on the opposite sides of a scale, the evidence supporting Power Integrations' claims would have to make the scales tip somewhat on its side. Power Integrations is entitled to all damages that can be proven with reasonable certainty. On the one hand, reasonable certainty does not require proof of damages with mathematical precision. Mere difficulty in ascertaining damages is not fatal to Power Integrations. On the other hand, Power Integrations is not entitled to speculative damages; that is, you should not award any amount of loss that, although possible, is wholly remote or left to conjecture. You may base your evaluation of reasonable certainty on opinion evidence. Any doubts regarding the computation of the amount of damages should be resolved against Fairchild and in favor of Power Integrations.

#### **VI.2.1 DATE DAMAGES MAY BEGIN**

In this case, there are no damages for acts of infringement prior to October 20, 2004, the date when the lawsuit was filed.

### **VI.3 METHODS FOR COMPUTING DAMAGES**

There are two common methods for computing damages in a patent infringement case. One is called “lost profits,” and the other is called “reasonable royalty.” These are alternative methods for computing damages; you must award either lost profits or a reasonable royalty for each infringing sale made by the accused infringer. You cannot, however, award both lost profits and a reasonable royalty for the same sale.

Thus, in determining damages, you must first determine if Power Integrations has proven its entitlement to lost profits. Lost profit damages are the profits Power Integrations lost because of the infringement. They are not the profits that Fairchild actually made. Power Integrations’ lost profits may be in several different forms, which I will explain in a moment. They include (i) lost sales, (ii) eroded prices for sales actually made; and (iii) eroded prices for future sales. Power Integrations must show that “but for” Fairchild’s infringement, Power Integrations would have made the sales or profits that it claims were lost.

Only if you find that Power Integrations is not entitled to lost profits, will you then determine Power Integrations’ damages based on a reasonable royalty. I will explain reasonable royalty after I explain lost profits.

#### **VI.4 LOST PROFITS — LOST SALES**

Power Integrations is claiming that it lost sales because of Fairchild's infringement. In order to recover lost profits damages for lost sales, Power Integrations must show that "but for" Fairchild's infringement, Power Integrations would have made the sales or profits that it claims were lost. One way Power Integrations can prove this is to show:

- (i) there was a demand for the patented product;
- (ii) Power Integrations had the ability to meet the market demand;
- (iii) no acceptable non-infringing substitutes were available; and
- (iv) the amount of the profit it would have made.

Power Integrations need not negate every possibility that purchasers of Fairchild's products might have bought another product. Mere existence of a competing device does not make that product an acceptable substitute. However, the uniqueness of a patented product suggests that there might be no acceptable non-infringing substitutes. To be an acceptable non-infringing substitute, a proposed competitive substitute must have been acceptable to the actual purchasers of the infringing products.

In proving its damages, Power Integrations' burden of proof is not an absolute one, but rather a burden of reasonable probability. If it is reasonably probable that Power Integrations would have made some of the infringing sales, and it is reasonably probable what amount Power Integrations would have netted from the denied sales, then Fairchild is liable for the lost profits on those infringing sales. The infringer is not liable, however, for speculative profits.



## **VI.5 LOST PROFITS — PRICE EROSION**

In this case, Power Integrations is requesting damages based on “price erosion.” Price erosion occurs when the patentee is forced to lower prices due to the presence in the market of the infringing product. Specifically, Power Integrations asserts that it lowered its prices for certain of its products and will be unable to raise prices for some period of time in the future because of Fairchild’s infringement.

If you determine that the prices on Power Integration’s products were eroded, you must then consider whether any such price erosion resulted because Fairchild was in the market or because of some other reason.

Ultimately, to recover price erosion damages, Power Integrations must prove that “but for” Fairchild’s competition, it would not have lowered its prices.

#### **VI.5.1 FUTURE PROFITS – DETERMINATION**

In considering the element of future profits, you should determine whether or not Fairchild's infringement of the patents prevented Power Integrations from earning profits that would have accrued to it but for that infringement. Power Integrations must present evidence to support an award of future lost profits and cannot rely upon mere speculation. In determining whether or not any part of Power Integrations' damages constitute future profits, you may consider the past experience of Power Integrations and Fairchild in the business, the competition Power Integrations would have had, and the general market conditions.

## **VI.6 REASONABLE ROYALTY**

If you find that Power Integrations is not entitled to lost profits, then Power Integrations is entitled to a reasonable royalty. A reasonable royalty is the minimum permissible measure of damages set by the patent laws and is not necessarily the actual measure of damages. Rather, it is the floor below which damages should not fall. You may find damages in excess of a reasonable royalty if you find that the facts so warrant.

A reasonable royalty in this case is the amount of money that would be agreed to in a hypothetical arm's-length negotiation between Power Integrations and Fairchild, with both operating under the assumption that the negotiated patents are valid and are being infringed by Fairchild's product or method of using its product.

The reasonable royalty must be calculated as of the point in time just prior to when infringement began.

In the hypothetical arm's length negotiation, you must assume that the person negotiating on behalf of Fairchild, and who was willing to take a license, would have known that Power Integrations' patents were valid and were infringed by Fairchild. You should also assume that both Power Integrations and Fairchild knew all pertinent information at the time of the hypothetical negotiations.

Having that in mind, you may consider any relevant fact in determining the reasonable royalty for Fairchild's use of the patented inventions, including the opinion testimony of experts.

#### **VI.6.1 FACTORS FOR DETERMINING REASONABLE ROYALTY**

In determining such a reasonable royalty, some of the factors that may be considered are:

1. the royalties received by Power Integrations for licensing others under the patents-in-suit;
2. the rates paid by Fairchild for the use of other patents comparable to the patents-in-suit;
3. the nature and scope of the license, as exclusive or non-exclusive; or as restricted or nonrestricted in terms of territory or with respect to whom the manufactured products may be sold;
4. Power Integrations' established policy and marketing program to maintain its patent exclusivity by not licensing others to use the invention, or by granting licenses under special conditions designed to preserve that exclusivity;
5. the commercial relationship between Power Integrations and Fairchild, such as whether they are competitors in the same territory in the same line of business
6. the duration of the patents and the corresponding terms of the hypothetical licenses;
7. the established profitability of the products made under the patents, their commercial success, and their current popularity;
8. the utility and advantages of the patented invention over old devices, if any, that had been used for achieving similar results;
9. the nature of the patented invention, the character of the commercial embodiment of it as owned and produced by Power Integrations, and the benefits to those who have used the invention;
10. the extent to which Fairchild has made use of the invention, and any evidence that shows the value of that use;

11. the portion of the profit or of the selling price that may be customary in the particular business or in comparable businesses to allow for the use of the invention or analogous inventions;

12. the portion of the realizable profit that should be credited to the invention as distinguished from non-patented elements, the manufacturing process, business risks or significant features or improvements added by Fairchild;

13. the opinion testimony of qualified experts; and

14. any other economic factor that a normally prudent businessman would, under similar circumstances, take into consideration in negotiating the hypothetical license.

**VI.6.12 INTEREST**

None of the parties' calculations include interest. Therefore, in arriving at your damages calculation, you should not consider interest in any way because it is the function of the Court to award interest.

#### **VI.7 CLOSING STATEMENT — DAMAGES**

In determining the amount of a damages award, the Court instructs you that the law does not permit an award of a greater sum than the monetary loss which Power Integrations has suffered as a result of the alleged infringement. If, under the Court's instructions, you find that Power Integrations is entitled to damages, in fixing the amount of such damages you may not include and/or add to an otherwise just award any sum for purposes of punishing Fairchild or to set an example.

## **VI.8 CURATIVE INSTRUCTION**

The fact that I have instructed you regarding damages should not be construed as suggesting any view of the Court as to which party is to prevail in this case. Instructions regarding damages are given for your guidance in the event that the evidence leads you to find that Fairchild has infringed one or more claims of Power Integrations' patents-in-suit.



## **VII. DELIBERATION AND VERDICT**

### **VII.1 INTRODUCTION**

That concludes the part of my instructions explaining the rules for considering some of the testimony and evidence. Now let me finish up by explaining some things about your deliberations in the jury room, and your possible verdicts.

Once you start deliberating, do not talk to the jury officer, or to me, or to anyone else except each other about the case. If you have any questions or messages, you must write them down on a piece of paper, sign them, and then give them to the jury officer. The officer will give them to me, and I will respond as soon as I can. I may have to talk to the lawyers about what you have asked, so it may take me some time to get back to you. Any questions or messages normally should be sent to me through your foreperson, who by custom of this Court is Juror No. 1.

One more thing about messages. Do not ever write down or tell anyone how you stand on your votes. For example, do not write down or tell anyone that you are split 4-4, or 6-2, or whatever your vote happens to be. That should stay secret until you are finished.

## **VII.2 UNANIMOUS VERDICT**

Your verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. In order for you as a jury to return a verdict, it is necessary that each juror agree to the verdict. Your verdict must be unanimous.

It is your duty, as jurors, to consult with one another and to deliberate with a view towards reaching an agreement, if you can do so without violence to your individual judgment. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but do so only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. In the course of your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own views and change your opinion, if you become convinced it is erroneous. But do not surrender your honest conviction as to the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the purpose of returning a verdict. Remember at all times that you are not partisans. You are judges — judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case.

A form of verdict has been prepared for you. You will take this form to the jury room and when you have reached a unanimous agreement as to your verdict, you will have your foreperson fill in, date, and sign the form. You will then return to the courtroom and your foreperson will give your verdict.

It is proper to add the caution that nothing said in these instructions and nothing in the form of verdict is meant to suggest or convey in any way or manner any intimation as to what verdict I think you should find. What the verdict shall be is the sole and exclusive duty and responsibility of the jury.

### **VII.3 DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

Now that all the evidence is in and the arguments are completed, you are free to talk about the case in the jury room. In fact, it is your duty to talk with each other about the evidence, and to make every reasonable effort you can to reach unanimous agreement. Talk with each other, listen carefully and respectfully to each other's views, and keep an open mind as you listen to what your fellow jurors have to say. Try your best to work out your differences. Do not hesitate to change your mind if you are convinced that other jurors are right and that your original position was wrong.

But do not ever change your mind just because other jurors see things differently, or just to get the case over with. In the end, your vote must be exactly that — your own vote. It is important for you to reach unanimous agreement, but only if you can do so honestly and in good conscience.

No one will be allowed to hear your discussions in the jury room, and no record will be made of what you say. So you should all feel free to speak your minds.

Listen carefully to what the other jurors have to say, and then decide for yourself.

#### **VII.4 COURT HAS NO OPINION**

Let me finish up by repeating something that I said to you earlier. Nothing I have said or done during this trial was meant to influence your decision in any way. You must decide the case yourselves based solely on the evidence presented.